

THE INTERNET UNIVERSALITY INDICATORS – CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

1. Economic indicators

A. Gross National Income (GNI) (purchasing power parity) per capita

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the data set on GNI p.c. maintained by the World Bank.⁴

A. GNI growth rate over the past ten years

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the data set on GNI p.c. maintained by the World Bank.

C. Proportion of GDP attributable to services

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the data set on sectoral distribution of GDP which is maintained by the World Bank.⁵

2. Demographic indicators

A. Overall population size and growth trend

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the data set on population size maintained by the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.⁶

B. Average life expectancy, disaggregated by gender

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the data set concerning life expectancy maintained by the World Health Organisation (WHO).⁷

C. Proportions of young people, people of working age and elderly people

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the data set on population by age group maintained by the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.⁸

D. Linguistic diversity

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the index of linguistic diversity (with country summaries) maintained by Ethnologue.⁹

E. Degree of urbanisation

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the data set on urban and rural population size maintained by the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.¹⁰

3. Development indicators

A. UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the HDI prepared by UNDP and reported in its annual *Human Development Report*.¹¹

B. Mean years of schooling and proportions of appropriate age groups in primary, secondary and tertiary education, disaggregated by gender

The principal source proposed for this indicator consists of data sets which are gathered by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.¹²

C. Adult literacy rate, disaggregated by gender (and language where appropriate)

The principal source proposed for this indicator consists of data gathered by the World Bank.¹³

D. Proportion of population covered by electricity supply

The principal sources proposed for this indicator is the World Bank's Sustainable Energy for All database.¹⁴

4. Equality indicators

A. GINI coefficient

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the GINI index produced by the World Bank.¹⁵

B. Gender Inequality Index

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the Gender Inequality Index generated by the UN Development Programme.¹⁶

5. Governance indicators

A. World Governance Indicators

The principal source proposed for this indicator are the six aggregate World Governance Indicators developed by the World Bank.¹⁷

B. Doing Business Index

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the Doing Business Index prepared by the World Bank.¹⁸

6. ICT development indicators

A. ICT Development Index

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the ICT Development Index prepared by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).¹⁹

B. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the Networked Readiness Index prepared by the World Economic Forum.²⁰

THE INTERNET UNIVERSALITY INDICATORS – CATEGORY R – RIGHTS

The United Nations' *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* envisages 'a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity.'²¹ An Internet that failed to uphold this principle would be incompatible with the *Agenda*. This category of the indicator framework is divided into six themes:

- Theme A is concerned with the overall policy, legal and regulatory framework for human rights and their relation to the Internet.
- Theme B is concerned with freedom of expression.
- Theme C is concerned with the right to access information.
- Theme D is concerned with freedom of association and with rights to participate in public life.
- Theme E is concerned with issues relating to privacy.
- Theme F is concerned with economic, social and cultural rights.

THEME A – POLICY, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The fundamental principles of human rights have been agreed by the international community in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR)²² and international rights agreements including the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)²³ and on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR),²⁴ the Conventions on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)²⁵ and of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),²⁶ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).²⁷ A number of regional rights agreements have also been agreed. The UN Human Rights Committee²⁸ and the General Assembly²⁹ have affirmed that 'the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online.' The UN Human Rights Council has adopted several resolutions on 'the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet,' which address aspects of these and subsequent questions and indicators, most recently in 2016.³⁰

A.1	<p>Is there a legal framework for the enjoyment and enforcement of human rights which is consistent with international rights agreements and with the rule of law?</p> <p>Indicator:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of an established legal framework which is consistent with international (including regional) rights agreements, and evidence that it is respected and enforced by government

A.2	<p>Does the law recognise that rights and laws apply equally online and offline?</p> <p>Indicator:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence that the principle of online/offline equivalence is accepted in principle and implemented in practice

A.3	<p>Do citizens have access to due process to address violations of rights, online and offline, by state or non-state actors?</p>
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	Indicator:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal framework for due process • Availability of arrangements for redress in terms of service of online service providers

A.4	Are law officers, judges and legal professionals trained in issues relating to the Internet and human rights?
	Indicator:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of relevant courses and proportions of relevant personnel who have undertaken or completed training

THEME B – FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION (SENDING INFORMATION)

Article 19 of the UDHR and Article 19 of the ICCPR both deal with freedom of expression. This is defined in article 19(2) of the ICCPR as including an individual’s ‘freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.’ 31 Article 19(3) of the ICCPR states that the exercise of these rights ‘may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary ... for respect of the rights or reputations of others; [or] ... for the protection of national security or of public order ..., or of public health or morals.’ 32 Regional rights agreements also include relevant provisions. The UN Human Rights Committee emphasised in its General Comment No. 34 (2011) that any such restrictions must be provided by law, necessary for the explicit purposes set out in the Article, and proportionate.33

Comment [CD1]: Theme B and C appeared somewhat similar to me – until I figured that the difference is probably about sending information out and receiving/getting information. It would be beneficial to make this clear distinction to help answer the questions unmistakably. I will mention this below again.

B.1	Is freedom of expression guaranteed in law, respected in practice, and widely exercised?
	Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional or legal guarantee of freedom of expression consistent with ICCPR Article 19, and evidence that it is respected and enforced by government34 • Constitutional or legal guarantee of press/media freedom • Assessment by credible agencies of extent and diversity of expression online and offline

B.2	Are any restrictions on freedom of expression in policy and practice:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) narrowly defined and, therefore, transparent in accordance with international rights agreements and HRC resolutions? b) implemented in accordance with international rights agreements and HRC resolutions?
	Indicator:
	<p>Legal restrictions on freedom of expression are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) consistent with international rights agreements (including regional agreements). b) respected by governments.

Comment [CD2]: this would be better segregated into its elements. Asking about a definition does not equal asking about a realization. E.g.: defining human rights in a legal document does not automatically mean it is adhered to as well. But you probably know that.

Thus, distinguishing into two parts, because later on it can exactly reveal where governments “say one thing” but “act a different way”.

B.3	Is there i) significant ex ante or ex post censorship of specific content posted on online services, applications or websites ii) and on what grounds is this exercised?
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Comment [CD3]: How is “respected” defined? Alternative word?

	Indicator:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence of ex ante and ex post censorship ii) Statements/reasons/justifications of censorship – or no justification given

B.4	<p>Under what conditions does the law hold platforms and other online service providers liable for content published by them?</p> <p>Indicator:</p>
▲	<p>Legal framework for intermediary liability and content regulation is consistent with international rights agreements (including regional agreements) and proportionally implemented</p>

Comment [CD4]: The exploration of a condition cannot be answered with a consistency regarding a framework.

In the face of the U.S. making changes to what ISPs are allowed and the control they give them (see the current Net Neutrality debate; highly relevant!), I suggest changing or expanding this question as follows.

B.X	<p>Are there conditions that hold ISPs and/or other online platform providers liable for published content? / Is there a national intermediary liability framework?</p> <p>Indicator:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ☑To be explored via “Terms & Conditions” • ☑To be explored via official laws

B.X	<p>What kind of conditions forbid/restrict online contents – if any</p> <p>Indicator:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ☑To be explored via “Terms & Conditions” • ☑To be explored via official laws

B.X	<p>Is the intermediary liability framework – if any – in line with international rights agreements?</p> <p>Indicator:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be explored via applicable rights agreements (Does this refer to the ones mentioned above?)

B.5	<p>What proportion of the population generates online content, including social media?</p> <p>Indicator:</p>
•	<p>Numbers per hundred Internet users of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) bloggers, microbloggers and b) users of social media services per hundred population and

B.6	<p>Are low-cost online services available which enable citizens and civil society organisations to make use of the Internet to express their views?</p> <p>Indicators:</p>
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of low-cost blogging and webhosting services • Availability of NO-cost Internet services (AKA ZERO-RATING APPS, see Facebook) • Legal restrictions, if any, on access to such services • Incidence of use of social media and blogging services

B.7	<p>Are citizens, journalists, bloggers or the general social media user subject to arbitrary detention, prosecution or intimidation for disseminating information online on political and social issues?</p> <p>Indicators:</p>
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•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of legal provisions and practice Numbers of detentions and prosecutions for online expression
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B.8	<p>Do journalists, citizens or institutions practice self-censorship in order to avoid harassment by government or online abuse?</p> <p>Indicators:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of self-censorship by journalists/bloggers Evidence of self-censorship as a result of online abuse, particularly by women and children/young people Evidence of self-censorship by NGOs, INGOs, and other institutions located in a country (e.g. via organisation policies)

THEME C – RIGHT TO INFORMATION (RECEIVING INFORMATION)

Article 19(2) of the ICCPR asserts the freedom ‘to seek ... information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, ... through any ... media of ... choice.’ 35 Article 19(3) of the ICCPR (see Theme B above) and related provisions in other international and regional rights agreements also address access to information. As with freedom of expression, the Human Rights Committee has asserted the importance of legal frameworks, requirement for necessity and proportionality in any restrictions permitted to these rights.³⁶

C.1	<p>Is the right to information i) guaranteed in law and ii) respected in practice?</p> <p>Indicators:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Constitutional or legal guarantee of access to information consistent with international rights agreements (including regional agreements) and ii. evidence that it is respected and enforced by government

C.2	<p>Does the government i) block or filter access to the Internet or to specific online services, applications or websites, and ii) on what grounds is this exercised?</p> <p>Indicators:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Quantitative and qualitative evidence concerning formal and informal restrictions on Internet access and use (e.g. Numbers and trend of content access restrictions, takedowns of domain names and other interventions during the past twelve months) ii. Statements/reasons/justifications of censorship – or no justification given

C.X	<p>What kind of conditions forbid/restrict online contents – if any</p> <p>Indicator:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ To be explored via “Terms & Conditions” ☒ To be explored via official laws

C.3	<p>Are citizens, journalists, bloggers or general social media users subject to detention,</p>
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Comment [CD5]: As previously, it is better taken apart. Asking about a guarantee does not equal asking about a realization.

Comment [CD6]: This question relates very closely to B.3 and B.4. Retrospective, it makes B.3 and B.4 align to something like “realistic availability of sending out information” compared to C.2 in terms of “legally grounded accessibility of receiving information”.

I would say this distinction must be stronger/easier to recognize, as otherwise it could be merged in the first place.

- Sending out information (expression) in Theme B vs. Receiving information in Theme C
- both conditions must be present in a society

Also: Segregation into different question elements.

Comment [CD7]: Again, this is essentially the same as B.7 urging to make a clearer distinction into “sending information” vs. “receiving information”.

Example: Buyers/receivers of drugs are less punished than sellers/senders of drugs.

	prosecution or intimidation for accessing information online, particularly on political and social issues? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature of legal provisions and practice • Numbers of detentions and prosecutions for access to content which is not prohibited by international agreement

C.4	Is a wide variety of news sources and viewpoints on issues of national importance available online, without discrimination? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence concerning diversity and plurality of local content, including disaggregation by gender and socio-economic factors • Diversity of newspapers and news operations concerned with local news, online and offline • <i>Consideration should be given and cross-reference made to data/evidence for Category X Question</i>

THEME D – FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN PUBLIC LIFE

Article 21 of the ICCPR establishes the right of peaceful assembly, and Article 22 the right to freedom of association with others. Both state that no restrictions may be placed on these other than ‘those which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public order ..., the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.’ Article 25 of the ICCPR states that ‘Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity ... to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives,’ and ‘to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.’

D.1	Is freedom of association guaranteed in law and respected in practice? Indicator:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of an established legal framework that is consistent with international rights agreements, and evidence that it is respected and enforced by government
D.2	Can civil society organisations organise effectively online? Indicator:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of online organisation by civil society, and absence of interference with such organisation

D.3	Are there national policies on “e-government” and/or “e-participation” that encourage citizen to partake in governmental/public processes? Indicators:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of government policies for e-government and e-participation, including use of the Internet for public consultation • Values/rankings in UNDESA’s e-government and e-participation indices

D.4	Are government websites available to enable citizens to engage in a wide range of e-government activities securely online as well as offline? Indicators:
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Comment [CD8]: One of the UN’s favourite words... that is ambiguous in its interpretation. :D
I am not even using this word on my CV because it triggers interviews nit-picking about how I define “effective”. So, from whose perspective is something effective? 😊

Comment [CD9]: Does it have to be “a wide range”? Isn’t any range desirable for a start?

Comment [CD10]: How do you understand “securely”?
As: Anonymously? Or Safe against hackers?
This should be unambiguously distinguished to avoid misinterpretation later.

Comment [CD11]: Also: If you deleted the last part as of “securely”, it makes for a completely different question. See:

Are government websites available to enable citizens to engage in ... e-government activities? (This asks for any participation at all.)

Are government websites available to enable citizens to engage securely online as well as offline? (This asks for cyber-protection.)

These are two different kinds of questions which are both relevant. But they must be distinguished as in the later results nobody can distinguish the answer.

And finally, should it allow citizens to participate in public processes anonymously or should it protect against cyberthreats? Again, two different aspects. I include a separate question on this in the next theme on Privacy.

BTW: I am not sure how a website allows participation *offline*.

•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of e-government services and users (disaggregated by gender WEALTH, LOCATION, LANGUAGE, ETHNICITY) • Extent to which data on e-government sites are protected by encryption and cybersecurity • Credible reports concerning cybersecurity of government websites and services (e.g. use of https)
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D.X	<p>Are government websites available to enable citizens to engage in e-government activities?</p> <p>Indicators:</p>
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of e-government services and users (disaggregated by gender, WEALTH, LOCATION, LANGUAGE, ETHNICITY, AGE GROUP (THINK YOUTH INCLUSION))

D.X	<p>Are government websites secured by modern age standards?</p> <p>Indicators:</p>
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which data on e-government sites are protected by encryption and cybersecurity • Credible reports concerning cybersecurity of government websites and services (e.g. use of https)

THEME E – PRIVACY

Article 12 of the UDHR and Article 17 of the ICCPR are concerned with privacy. Article 17 of the ICCPR provides that ‘No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence.’ Regional rights agreements also address issues of privacy in their regions. The UN General Assembly has adopted a number of resolutions concerning ‘the right to privacy in the digital age,’ which, in addition to general principles, have addressed issues including surveillance, encryption and anonymity.³⁷

E.1	<p>Is the right to privacy guaranteed in law and respected in practice?</p> <p>Indicator:</p>
•	Constitutional or legal definition of privacy and right to privacy
E.2	<p>Is the protection of personal data guaranteed in law and enforced in practice, with respect to governments, businesses and other organisations, including rights of access to information held and to redress?</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a legal framework for data protection, including monitoring mechanisms and means of recourse and redress, and evidence that it is respected and enforced by government • Existence of legal framework governing commercial use of personal data and international data transfer, including monitoring mechanisms and means of recourse and redress • Existence of an independent data protection authority

E.3	Are the powers of law enforcement and other agencies for the surveillance of Internet
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Comment [CD12]: I have a hard time understanding these questions. So it will be even harder for others.

	users necessary, proportionate and limited to circumstances which are consistent with international rights agreements? Indicator:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal framework for surveillance, and evidence concerning implementation

E.4	Are any requirements for identification and registration, including communications registration, necessary, proportionate and consistent with international rights agreements? Indicator:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence and nature of identity and registration requirements, including verification processes

E.5	Are data encryption and online anonymity protected a) in law and b) in practice in a way that is consistent with international rights agreements? Indicator:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Existence of a legal framework consistent with international rights agreements b) evidence that it is respected by government.

E.6	Do citizens have legal rights to protect their online identity and to manage or correct information concerning them online, in ways that protect both privacy and freedom of expression? Indicator:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal frameworks and jurisprudence concerning privacy and freedom of expression

E.7	Are government requirements for Internet businesses to provide information to government agencies concerning Internet users necessary, proportionate, transparent and consistent with international rights agreements? Indicator:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence and nature of legal framework and • evidence that it is respected by government

E.X	Are ISP/hosts of platforms required or allowed to backtrack end-users? (distinguished by government-owned, company-owned, privately-owned) Indicator:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies state collection of end-user data • Government policies dictate end-user data verification

Comment [CD13]: compare China's demands for real ID identification in any application/website that requires registration – it wanted to ban Skype recently for that reason. This is also the reason (officially at least) why other apps are banned from China

THEME F – SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Economic, social and cultural rights are identified and elaborated in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).⁴⁰ Articles 3 to 14 are concerned with the progressive realisation of rights concerned with employment, social security, family life, freedom from hunger, health and education. Article 15 recognises the right of everyone to take part in cultural life. This theme should be considered in conjunction with Category X Theme C, which is concerned with sustainable development.

F. 1	Do government policies incorporate the Internet in strategies concerned with employment, health and education, with particular reference to ICESCR rights? Indicators:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of inclusion of the Internet, and of IECESCR rights, in sector strategies for employment, health and education • Evidence of analysis by government of the impact of Internet on employment, health and education

F. 2	Are all citizens equally able to take advantage of the Internet to participate in cultural activity? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent and nature of differences in Internet access and use between different communities/ethnicities • Existence or otherwise of government policy concerning cultural heritage online • Constitutional or legal guarantee of freedom of artistic expression

THE INTERNET UNIVERSALITY INDICATORS – CATEGORY O – OPENNESS

Internet Universality’s second principle is that the Internet should be open for all to develop or take advantage of its resources and opportunities in whatever ways seem most appropriate or valuable to them. The category of openness is concerned alike, therefore, with technical issues, markets, content and trust in the Internet and Internet-enabled services, including issues such as open source software and development, open government, open data and open educational resources. Through openness, Internet Universality acknowledges the integrity of the Internet as enabling a common global exchange, rather than being confined to ‘walled gardens’ based on incompatible technologies.

This category is divided into five themes: • Theme A is concerned with the overall policy, legal and regulatory framework. • Theme B is concerned with open standards. • Theme C is concerned with open markets. • Theme D is concerned with open content. • Theme E is concerned with open data.

THEME A – POLICY, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

An appropriate policy, legal and regulatory framework – including research support, standardisation and multistakeholder governance structures – is necessary to support an evidence-based, transparent and forward-looking policymaking process that will preserve the Internet as an open and universal resource.

A.1	Is there an overall policy, legal and regulatory framework for Internet development and policymaking which is consistent with international norms concerning openness and transparency? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of an overall framework consistent with relevant international norms⁴¹ • Existence of legal and regulatory frameworks to enable e-commerce, digital signatures, cybersecurity, data protection and consumer protection

A.2	Does the legal and regulatory framework for business, academia and civil society facilitate innovation on the Internet? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduciveness of the legal and regulatory framework towards the establishment of new business ventures and innovation by academia and civil society • Perceptions of experience of business and ICT regulatory environment by businesses, including Internet-enabled business

A.3	Are there restrictions on which organisations or individuals can establish Internet, or Internet enabled, services? Indicator:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal framework for Internet and Internet-enabled services, including development and use of interoperable technologies from diverse sources • Cost of Internet access • Limited Internet volume • Limited Internet speed

THEME B – OPEN STANDARDS

Open standards play a crucial role in promoting interoperability, and thereby innovation and the diversity of service provision on the Internet.

B.1	Does the legal and regulatory framework encourage or constrain investment and innovation using all available technologies? Indicators:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence concerning government policy and practice towards online innovation, including Number and survival rate of Internet-related start-ups procurement

B.2	Do national standards setting processes conform to international standards including due process, transparency, balance and openness to participation by all interested parties? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal and regulatory arrangements for standards processes Perceptions of standards processes amongst relevant stakeholders

B.3	Does the government facilitate free and open-source software (FOSS)? Indicators:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government policy towards FOSS Extent to which FOSS is used in government departments

B.4	How extensively are developments in Internet protocols and standards implemented within the country? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data concerning the extent of IPv4 and IPv6 deployment Data concerning the extent of DNSSEC deployment

THEME C – OPEN MARKETS

Open markets for networks and communications services facilitate consumer choice, stimulate innovation and generally lead to lower prices and improve quality of service for end-users.

C.1	Is there independent regulation of communications markets, undertaken in accordance with international norms and standards? Indicator:
•	Existence of an independent regulatory authority/ies and evidence concerning regulatory performance

C.2	Are licensing and allocation of critical resources (including spectrum, domain names and IP addresses) flexible, technology- and service-neutral, non-restrictive and non-discriminatory? Indicators:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal and regulatory arrangements for spectrum, domain names and IP addresses

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of return on licenses and spectrum
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C.3	Is there independent management of the domain name system? Indicators:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence of the domain name registrar • Proportion of domain registrations from the country which are registered as ccTLDs

C.4	Is there sufficiently effective competition in access networks to protect consumer interests? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of fixed- and mobile broadband providers • Market shares of fixed and mobile broadband providers (Herfindahl Index)

C.5	Can Internet users choose between diverse Internet service providers, including domain name registrars, ISPs and online services? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of and distribution of market shares between domain name registrars • Number of and distribution of market shares between ISPs • Presence or absence of restrictions on access to international online service providers (including, for example, search, social media, microblogging, news access and e-commerce platforms) • Extent and diversity of use of national and international online service providers in core areas of Internet use (including, for example, search, social media, microblogging, news access and e-commerce platforms)

C.6	Are there Internet Exchange Points and effective peering arrangements for exchange of Internet traffic? Indicators:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence and effective management of IXP(s) • Proportion of national traffic using IXPs, including trend • Latency levels to access national, regional and international servers

THEME D – OPEN CONTENT

The theme of open content is concerned with providing for the availability of content of all kinds, including public information and information from other sources within and beyond the country, which can be made available online. Open content approaches seek to maximise the availability of content to end-users, through open licensing arrangements, without infringing international intellectual property agreements.

D.1	Does the government actively promote access to knowledge (in terms of Human Capital Development or Lifelong Learning?) through its policies for education, culture and science?
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	Indicator:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Existence and nature of government policy on access to knowledge b) Existence and nature of government practice
D.2	Do arrangements for intellectual property protection balance the interests of copyright holders and information users in ways that promote innovation and creativity?
	Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature of the legal arrangements for copyright enforcement • Government adoption of creative commons and other open access forms of intellectual property

D.3	Does the government provide or encourage access to and facilitate sharing of public information?
	Indicators:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence and nature of government policies on access to and sharing of public information, including availability of creative commons or comparable licences • Existence and nature of practices on access to and sharing of public information.... • Consideration should be given and cross-reference made to data/evidence for indicators concerning government policies on e-government and e-participation (Category R: Questions D.3, D.4) and public access facilities which can be used to access public information (Category A: Question A.5)

D.4	Does the government encourage the use of open educational resources (OER) and facilitate open access to academic resources?
	Indicators:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational policy framework concerning OER • Arrangements for access to academic and scientific resources by higher education institutions and students

D.5	Does the government require ISPs to manage network traffic in a way that is transparent, evenly applied and does not discriminate against particular types of content or content from particular sources?
	Indicator:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory arrangements concerning net neutrality

D.X	What kind of contents are forbidden/restricted – if any
	Indicator:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ☒To be explored via “Terms & Conditions” • ☒To be explored via official laws

D.6	Does the government allow citizens to publish and access content through protocols and tools of their own choice, including virtual private networks (VPNs)?
	Indicator:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Legal framework and practice concerning the rights of end-users to access

content through all available tools, including VPNs

THEME E – OPEN DATA

Open data policies are concerned with making publicly available data that are gathered by governments (and, sometimes, other stakeholders) so that they can be used by any stakeholder. Data protection arrangements are important in ensuring that open data sets do not undermine individual privacy rights.

E.1	i) Has legislation been enacted which requires open access to public data, and ii) is that legislation implemented? Indicators:
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Existence of a legal framework for access to open data which is consistent with international norms⁴² and privacy requirements ii. Evidence concerning the extent to which open data resources are available and used online⁴³

E.2 Do government departments and local government agencies have websites which are available in all official languages? Indicators:	
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government policy to ensure provision of websites with appropriate language access Proportion of government departments with websites (value/ranking in UNDESA online services index) Quality of government websites (extent of language availability, quantity/extent of content, availability of mobile version, quality of language/wording/sentences/expressions, preciseness of wording) Proportion of adult citizens who have used e-government services within twelve months, by ethnicity, mother/first language, location
E.3 Do government and other public stakeholders provide easy online access to publicly-held data sets, including machine-readable access to original data? Indicators:	
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal framework concerning freedom of information Number and quantity of open data sets made available by government and available through public access facilities Availability of public access facilities that can be used for open data access in e.g. educational institutions and libraries Data on the extent of use of open data, in total and within country

Comment [CD14]: Is this a proxy indicator/question?

E.4 Are provisions concerning the location and duration of data retention consistent with international standards of data protection and supportive of effective access?

Indicator:

- Legal and regulatory provisions concerning data retention and cross-border data flows

E.5 Can individuals and organisations use and share public data without restriction?

Indicators:

- Legal framework concerning freedom of information
- Presence or absence of restrictions in government policy and practice on the use and sharing of public data

E.6 Are open data used by stakeholders in ways which have a positive impact on sustainable development?

Indicators:

- Number of access requests for open data from government
- Evidence of developmental use of open data in selected sectors (e.g. environment, health, agriculture, enterprise)

Comment [CD15]: Somehow this question triggers no meaning in my head. Is there something missing?

THE INTERNET UNIVERSALITY INDICATORS – CATEGORY A – ACCESSIBILITY TO ALL

The ability of all to access the Internet lies at the heart of Internet Universality. The reach of the Internet and Internet-enabled services has grown rapidly, but access to the Internet remains highly unequal. The principle of accessibility to all reaches far beyond mere connectivity, for example, to include issues of affordability, content and capability. This category is divided into six themes:

Theme A is concerned with the legal and regulatory framework for universal access and related issues.

Theme B is concerned with technical and geographic connectivity.

Theme C is concerned with the affordability of networks and services.

Theme D addresses issues of equitable access.

Theme E is concerned with content and language.

Theme F is concerned with capabilities and competencies.

Data concerning access need to be disaggregated if they are to be fully understood and addressed in policy and practice. Assessments should pay particular attention to the accessibility of the Internet for

women, children and young people, relating findings concerning these to Themes A and B in Category X.

THEME A – POLICY, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The first theme within this category is concerned with the evidence base and the legal, regulatory and infrastructural framework for communications access.

A. 1	Are effective arrangements in place to monitor access and use of Internet? Indicator:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements for statistical monitoring access to and use of the Internet, including regular household surveys

A. 2	Is there a legal right to access the Internet and online services? Indicator:
	Existence of a legal or regulatory entitlements to Internet access

A. 3	Is there an independent legal or regulatory authority which seeks to implement universal access to communications and the Internet? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions of regulatory performance • Existence of a legal or regulatory authority with appropriate powers, and evidence of effective regulation

A.4	Does the government have a policy and programme i) to implement universal access to reliable, affordable broadband, and ii) is this effectively implemented? Indicators:
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Comment [CD16]: This question also would be better distinguished into two conditions.

- i. Adoption of a universal access strategy and evidence of effective deployment of UA resources
- ii. ii) Statistical evidence of progress towards universal access, aggregate and disaggregated; Consideration should be given and cross-reference made to data/evidence for contextual indicator 3.D, which is concerned with the availability of electricity.

A.5	Are public access facilities available that provide access to the Internet for those who cannot afford or obtain personal access to the Internet? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of public access in universal access strategy • Numbers of telecentres, libraries and other public facilities offering Internet access, compared with proportion of the population without personal access

THEME B – CONNECTIVITY AND USAGE

The availability of networks of sufficient capacity and reliability to enable people to access and use the Internet is fundamental to Accessibility for All.

B.1	Are broadband networks geographically available throughout the country? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of population covered by mobile broadband signal, bandwidth tiers (and compared with proportion covered by mobile cellular signal), by location
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of population covered by fixed broadband networks, including bandwidth tiers • International Internet bandwidth per Internet user

B.2	What proportion of the population subscribes to communications/broadband services, and is this growing? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of fixed broadband subscriptions per hundred population, aggregate and disaggregated • Number of unique active mobile broadband subscribers per hundred population, by bandwidth, aggregate and disaggregated • Number of IP addresses within the country, per hundred population

B.3	What proportion of the population uses the Internet, with what frequency, and is this proportion growing? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of individuals who have ever accessed the Internet, aggregate and disaggregated • Proportion of households with Internet access at home, aggregate and disaggregated • Number of Internet users per hundred population, aggregate and

Comment [CD17]: I presume this question describes how the following points are to be analyzed

	<p>disaggregated, by frequency of use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of social media (social networks, microblogs, user-generated video streaming) users per hundred population, aggregate and disaggregated, and by frequency of use • Number of visits to social media websites (defined as above) per hundred population • All of those by location, wealth, gender, disability, ethnicity, language, highest educational attainment(s) etc.
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B. 4	What barriers to access are identified by users and non-users of the Internet? Indicator:
	Perceptions of barriers to Internet access and use
B. 5	Is the volume of Internet traffic within the country growing significantly compared with other countries? Indicator:
	Volume of mobile broadband Internet traffic in exabytes (including and excluding video streaming), per citizen, per Internet user, and trend

THEME C – AFFORDABILITY

Connectivity is insufficient to enable people to access and use the Internet. The extent to which they can do so also depends on its affordability. Targets for affordability have been adopted by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU),⁴⁴ the Broadband Commission for Digital Development and the Alliance for Affordable Internet.

C.1	<p>Are Internet capable mobile handsets affordable to all sections of the population?</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of basic mobile handset as a percentage of monthly GNI p.c. • Perceptions of affordability in household surveys, disaggregated by gender, educational attainment, wealth, location, ethnicity, etc.
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Comment [CD18]: Sections?

C.2	<p>Is broadband access and usage affordable to all sections of the population?</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of basic fixed broadband connection and use as a percentage of monthly GNI p.c. • Cost of basic mobile broadband connection and use as a percentage of monthly GNI p.c.
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Comment [CD19]: Sections?

Comment [CD20]: How do you define “basic”? It will need something like: between 1MB/s and 3MB/s (download speed)
 This is tough because developed countries usually have speed in this age beyond 20MB/s. Then again, Thailand’s mobile internet seems way better than Germany’s.

“Basic” will be influenced by what you can do with the Internet due to its speed. In some countries “basic” will be to be able to stream videos, in others it is receiving emails.

I would argue for a minimum standard in today’s century that is proven to be possible including in developing countries.

A dial-up modem used to be “basic”.

C.3	<p>Are universal access/service arrangements in place that seek to reduce the cost of access and usage for poor and marginalised groups within the population?</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence that universality policies and arrangements address affordability in favour of marginalized groups in law and practice
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THEME D – EQUITABLE ACCESS

There are significant digital divides within many national populations, associated with factors such as geography, gender, age, ethnicity and disability. The questions and indicators in this category should be assessed alongside those concerned with overall connectivity and usage in Theme B, and alongside those concerned with Gender and with Children and Young People in Category X.

D. 1	Are there significant differences in broadband access between urban and rural areas? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical coverage in urban and rural areas, by level of bandwidth Numbers of mobile broadband subscribers and of Internet users, in urban and rural areas, in dictated in household surveys

D. 2	Is there a gender digital divide in Internet access and usage and, if so, is this gender divide growing, stable or diminishing? (This question and indicators are also included in Category X Theme A.) Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportions of adult women and men using the Internet, compared with other countries and with gender differences in income and educational attainment Proportions of adult women and men with mobile broadband subscriptions Survey data on patterns of Internet use, disaggregated by gender Perceptions of barriers to Internet access and use, and of stated values of Internet access and use, disaggregated by gender

D. 3	Do people in all age groups make use of the Internet to the same extent? Indicator:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of those aged 55 and over who are using the Internet, andfrequency of use, compared with those aged 15-24 and 25-54
D. 4	Are people with disabilities able to make effective use of the Internet? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of legal and regulatory provisions to promote access and use of Internet by people with disabilities Extent of accessibility facilitation on government websites and e-government services Proportion of those with and without disabilities who are using the Internet, adjusted to compensate for age differences, by type of disability (?)

Comment [CD21]: Not sure if frequency is a good choice. When you have constant connection to the Internet, as we do today, how is frequency determined. It may work for older persons if and when their interaction is minimized to activities like email checking, but young people (me also, but not young anymore) are constantly connected.

How about "duration" instead of frequency?

Comment [CD22]: With data on the type of disability the spectrum of how to reach whom will expand.

Listening to talks at AIMS, disability data is currently commonly neglected. Thus, it will be valuable to have.

THEME E – LOCAL CONTENT AND LANGUAGE

Relevant content, including content which is generated locally and concerned with local issues, is necessary if people are to use the Internet in order to improve their quality of life or livelihoods, and to contribute to national development. The availability of content in languages which are used by local populations is also critical to the value of Internet access, particularly for minority language speakers.

E. 1	<p>How many Internet domains are registered within the country and is this number growing? Indicator:</p>
•	Registered domains (including both ccTLDs and gTLDs) per thousand population
E. 2	<p>Is a substantial and growing volume of content about the country available online, including locally-generated content? Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Wikipedia articles/words concerning the country, compared with other countries, including source (proportion generated in-country) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism websites, whose servers are in the country/owned by same-country companies/individuals/the media/others, distinguished by the owning entity • National educational/informational websites (on history, geography, population, ...) whose servers are in the country/owned by same-country companies/individuals/the media/others, distinguished by the owning entity

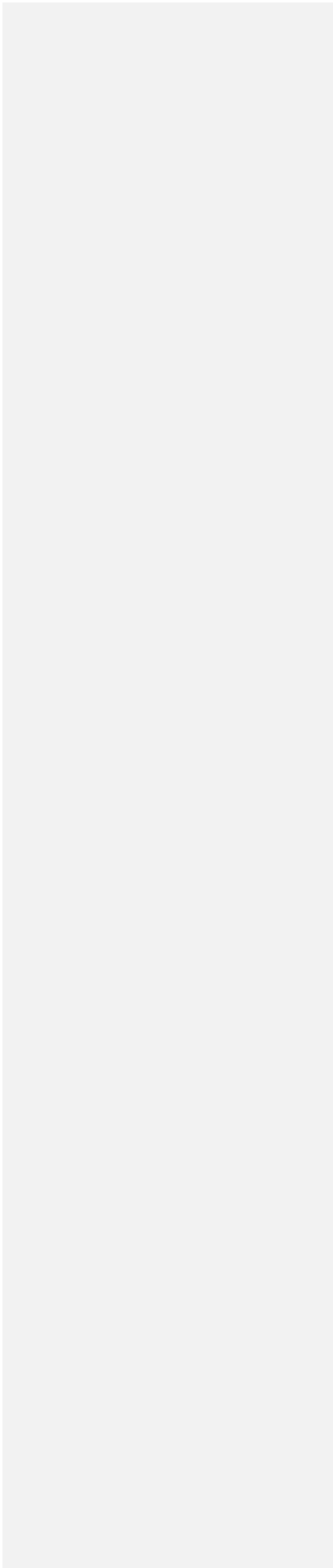
Comment [CD23]: Notice that countries like China do not support non-Chinese website, like Wikipedia. I am not sure if that is a good indicator.

E. 3	<p>Are services available which enable citizens to access and use local scripts and languages online? Indicators:</p>
•	<p>Availability of Internet domains and websites in local scripts Availability of local languages on major online platforms</p>

E. 4	<p>Is there a substantial and growing volume of Internet content in diverse local languages, including locally-generated content? Indicators:</p>
•	<p>Proportion of population whose principal language and script are available on leading online services Availability of content on government websites in all languages with significant user groups within the population Proportion of content generated in and read by citizens/residents on leading online services, by language, compared with proportion of total population using each language as their principal language The kind of content (e.g. weather, food, shopping vs. educational, statistical,</p>

Comment [CD24]: This would be good to investigate what type of content is available: is it important public information or casual information

public information, distinguished by type of content



THEME F – CAPABILITIES / COMPETENCIES

Effective use of the Internet and Internet-enabled services requires certain capabilities and competencies on the part of users. UNESCO has an established group of media and information literacy indicators,⁴⁸ which are partly incorporated in this theme and provide a valuable resource for in-depth investigation.

F. 1	Do school and higher educational curricula i) include training in ICTs and Internet, focused on effective and safe use, and ii) are these curricula implemented in practice? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Policy concerning school curricula ii. Evidence of appropriate educational curricula at primary, secondary and tertiary levels • ii. Proportion of teachers in primary and secondary schools with training in ICTs or ICT-facilitated education ii. Proportion of schools with computer-assisted instruction ii. Proportion of learners who have access to the Internet at school

F. 2	Are media and information literacy programmes (including digital aspects) provided for adults by government or other stakeholders, and used by citizens? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of media and information literacy programmes, • Perceptions of media and information literacy among users

Comment [CD25]: This should be a separate question. It a) ask for a different stakeholder and b) different action.

F. X	Are media and information literacy programmes used by a population? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • usage statistics, by age cohort, population type (youth, adult, elderly...), gender, ethnicity, educational attainment, wealth, disability, language, location, etc.

Comment [CD26]: This does not fit either question as it is not about "provision" nor "usage".

F. 3	What proportion of the population and the workforce is skilled in the use of ICTs? Indicators:
	<p>Proportion of Internet users with particular skills, by skill type, aggregate and disaggregated by age cohort, population type (youth, adult, elderly...), gender, ethnicity, educational attainment, wealth, disability, language, location, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of the workforce using ICTs in the workplace, by skill type, aggregate and disaggregated by age cohort, population type (youth, adult, elderly...), gender, ethnicity, educational attainment, wealth, disability, language, location, etc. • Proportion of higher education students undertaking STEM and ICT courses, compared with global averages • Consideration should be given and cross-reference made to data/evidence for Category X Question C.7 which is concerned with the prevalence of the Internet in business.

UNESCO INTERNET UNIVERSALITY INDICATORS – CATEGORY M – MULTISTAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

The development of the Internet has been characterised by multistakeholder participation, which has

drawn together governments, intergovernmental and international organisations, the private sector, civil society and the Internet technical and professional community and academia. The goal of multistakeholder participation is to improve the inclusiveness and quality of decision-making by including in discussion and policymaking processes all those who have an interest in the development of the Internet and its impact on wider social, economic and cultural development. This category is divided into three themes:

- Theme A is concerned with the overall legal and regulatory framework for participation in governance.
- Theme B is concerned with national Internet governance.
- Theme C is concerned with international Internet governance.

THEME A – LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The overall framework for governance within the country provides the overall context within which policies and decisions concerning the Internet are made.

A. 1	Does the government encourage participation by other stakeholders in national governance through the Internet? (This concerns processes which are not themselves about the Internet.) Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value and ranking in UN DESA E-Participation Index

- Legal arrangements requiring public consultation and legal and practical arrangements for online consultation processes
- Number and range of government consultation processes and opportunities available online
- Evidence of participation by diverse stakeholder groups in online consultation processes

A. 2	Is government accountable to citizens and stakeholder communities? Indicator:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional and institutional arrangements for government accountability, and evidence from credible sources that these are implemented in practice

THEME B – NATIONAL INTERNET GOVERNANCE

This theme is concerned with the extent to which diverse stakeholder groups are involved in national-level policymaking concerned with the Internet.

B. 1	Are there active associations of Internet professionals, consumers and other stakeholder communities? Indicator:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence, membership data (aggregate and disaggregated) and level of activity of relevant associations

B. 2	Does the government actively involve other stakeholder groups in developing national Internet policies and legislation?
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Indicators:

- Existence of arrangements for multistakeholder consultation and involvement in national policymaking institutions and processes concerned with the evolution and use of the Internet
- Numbers of non-governmental stakeholders actively participating, by stakeholder group, disaggregated by gender

B. 3	Is there a national Internet Governance Forum which is open to all stakeholders, with active participation from diverse stakeholder groups?
	Indicators:
•	Existence of national IGF

- Participation data, aggregate and disaggregated, with particular attention to participation by selected groups (e.g. education ministries, SMEs, NGOs concerned with children, trades unions); and including arrangements for remote participation
- Assessment of national IGF reports filed with global IGF Secretariat

B. 4	Does the national domain name registry involve all stakeholders in its decision-making processes?
	Indicator:
•	Constitution and practice of domain name registry

THEME C – INTERNATIONAL INTERNET GOVERNANCE

This theme is concerned with the extent to which diverse stakeholder groups within the country participate in international fora concerned with Internet governance.

C.1	Does the government actively involve other stakeholder groups in developing policy towards international Internet governance?
	Indicator:
•	Evidence that government encourages and facilitates multistakeholder preparation for international meetings

C.2	Do government and other stakeholders from the country actively participate in major international fora concerned with ICTs and the Internet?
	Indicators:
•	Number of participants from different stakeholder groups participating in global and regional IGFs, per million population, aggregated and disaggregated by stakeholder group and gender

IGFs, per million population, aggregated and disaggregated by stakeholder group and gender

•	Participation or otherwise of non-government stakeholders in official delegations to ITU, aggregated and disaggregated by stakeholder group and gender
C.3	Does the government and do other stakeholders participate actively in ICANN?
	Indicators:

- Membership of and active participation in ICANN's Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)
- Membership of and active participation in ICANN constituencies, working groups and other

fora.

UNESCO INTERNET UNIVERSALITY INDICATORS – CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

The final category included in the Internet Universality framework draws together five groups of cross-cutting indicators:

- Group A is concerned with gender equality.
- Group B is concerned with children and young people.
- Group C is concerned with sustainable development.
- Group D is concerned with trust and security.
- Group E is concerned with legal and ethical aspects of the Internet.

GROUP A – GENDER

Women in many countries face a number of barriers in gaining access to or using the Internet. UNESCO believes that a distinct analysis on gender should form part of any assessment that is made using the indicators in this framework. Assessments concerned with gender and the Internet should draw fully on questions and indicators throughout the ROAM categories in addition to these questions/indicators. The Gender Inequality Index (contextual indicator 4.B) should also be considered.

A.1	Are the interests and needs of girls and women explicitly included in national strategies for Internet development, and effectively monitored? Indicator:
•	National strategies include explicit consideration of a) women's needs relating to the Internet

and b) the potential of the Internet to support women's rights and equality

- Numbers of women and men in senior policymaking positions in government concerned with ICTs/Internet
- Extent of disaggregation of available data on ICT access and use by gender
- Existence of national mechanisms to monitor women's inclusion in strategies for Internet access and use

A.2 Is there a gender digital divide in Internet access and use and, if so, is this gender divide growing, stable or diminishing? (This question and some of its indicators are also included in Category X Theme A.)

Indicators:

- Proportions of adult women and men using the Internet, by frequency, compared with other countries and with gender differences in income and educational attainment
- Proportions of adult women and men with mobile broadband subscriptions, compared as above
- Survey data on patterns of Internet use, disaggregated by gender
- Perceptions of barriers to Internet access and use, disaggregated by gender
- Perceptions of value of Internet access and use, disaggregated by gender
- Proportions of women and men involved in internet governance issues

A.3	Do women and men participate to the same degree in use of online services? Indicators:
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Comment [P27]: While this question is relevant, I think this is an outcome from measuring access by collecting data in this framework. It makes not much sense. It would be the same as if asking: Is internet universally accessible?

•	Proportion of Internet users using social media networks, disaggregated by gender
	Proportion of registered/contracted i) broadband and/or ii) mobile internet users, by gender
•	Proportion of adult citizens using mobile financial services, disaggregated by gender
A. 4	Do the law, law enforcement and judicial processes protect women against online gender based a) harassment and b) violence, without unduly impacting other human rights? Indicators:

Comment [P28]: Not sure how to phrase this best: I mean to say to check the contracts with ISPs whether there are more females or males (probably the latter, which can leave space for interpretation)

- Incidence of gender-based a) harassment and b) violence experienced by women and girls
- Evidence of government, law enforcement and judicial action to provide protection to women against online gender-based a) harassment and b) violence

A. 5	Is the proportion of women in STEM training, employment and Internet leadership significant and growing? Indicators:
•	Proportion of women in STEM employment, by level of skill

- Proportion of women in STEM courses in higher education
- Proportion of women in senior management positions in national Internet-related government departments/roles and Internet/communications businesses

A. 6	Is accurate information about reproductive and sexual health freely available online? Indicator:
•	Presence and/or absence of restrictions on online information about reproductive and sexual health, ease of access and extent of use

Comment [P29]: Somehow this seems a) out of place and b) very vague.
A) If you ask for this topic to be available, it would leave to wonder why not to ask for other topics, such as healthy eating, recycling, fitness, social insurances, etc.
B) Where would this have to be available? If any blog from any random person in a country has published information, it is by definition "available".

GROUP B – CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The Internet has great potential to enable children to access information that they need and cannot readily obtain by other means, to participate in social groups, and to express their wishes, hopes and needs. At the same time, there is widespread concern at threats to children’s wellbeing which may be facilitated by the Internet. Initiatives such as Global Kids Online and agencies including UNICEF are working to establish ways of promoting the opportunities which Internet access and use open up for children while protecting them from harm. Young people, aged between 18 and 24, are among the most enthusiastic and intensive users of the Internet worldwide. The ITU estimates that 71% of those in this age group were online in 2017, compared with 48% of the global population. An additional question concerning differences in Internet access and use by age group is included in Theme D (Equitable Access) of Category A.

B.1	Does the government survey children and young people and/or consult them (and organisations concerned with children) about their use of the Internet?
Indicator:	
•	Existence of surveys and consultation arrangements explicitly addressed to children, young

B. 2	What proportion of children (5-15 or 5-18) and young people (15-25 or 18-25) make use of the Internet? Indicator:
•	Proportions of children and young people making use of the Internet, compared with other

countries and with other age groups, disaggregated by gender and other social groups, and by frequency of use

B.	How do children and young people perceive and use the Internet?
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3	Indicators:
•	Perceptions of the Internet among children and young people, including barriers to use, value of use and fears concerning use
	• Data on use of the Internet by children and young people, compared with other age groups (e.g. data on location of use, main type of use, frequency of use)

Comment [P30]: In relation to this would make sense to check whether there are courses that train children (but also adults) in what is now SDG 4.4 on ICT skills and Digital Literacy Skills (the latter rather blurry). My argument is: In order for any person to use the internet “universally” they all need to have the same technical capacities in using technological devices as well as using digital software (e.g. I have seen interns at UNESCO who have troubles using email software. So imagine their capacities!)

B. 4	Is there a legal and policy framework to promote and protect the interests of children online, and is this effectively implemented? Indicator:
•	Existence of a policy framework and legal protections consistent with the Convention on the

Rights of the Child (CRC), and evidence of effective implementation

B. 5	Do primary and secondary schools have Internet and broadband access? Indicators:
•	Proportions of schools with broadband and Internet access, disaggregated by tier (private/public; primary/secondary) and location (rural/urban)

Comment [P31]: This is SDG 4.a 😊
Question is: How does that guarantee universality?

•	Learner to computer ratio in schools, disaggregated as above
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B. 6	Do educational curricula and online services support children’s effective and safe use of the Internet? Indicator:
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- Evidence of educational curricula focused on effective and safe use of Internet
- Availability of online services to support children’s use of the Internet, including child protection services accessible by children
- Usage data of online services to support children’s use of the Internet, including child protection services accessible by children

Comment [P32]: This is addressed indirectly with SDG 4.4 and 4.a

What this question/section may need in addition is to ask for whether all people can (in terms of availability for free) learn the same information (ICT and Digital Literacy Skills).

GROUP C – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations’ *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* sets out the global framework for international action on development until 2030. It notes that ‘The spread of information and communications

technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge

the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies,’ and calls for the international community to ‘significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.’

C.1 Do national and sectoral development policies and strategies for sustainable development effectively incorporate ICTs, broadband and the Internet?

Indicators:

- Existence of an up-to-date, comprehensive and forward-looking policy for the development of ICTs, broadband and the Internet
- Inclusion of up-to-date policies and strategies for broadband and the Internet in national strategies to monitor and achieve the UN’s *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs)
- Inclusion of up-to-date policies and strategies for broadband and the Internet in selected economic and social sectors (such as enterprise, agriculture, education, health)

C.2 Does the government have an agreed policy on the management of e-waste and is this implemented effectively?

Indicators:

- Existence of a national policy on e-waste, and evidence concerning implementation
- E-waste collection rate

C.3 Are there adequate arrangements in place for monitoring the development of the Internet and its impact on society?

Indicators:

- Existence of national statistical office
- Arrangements for statistical monitoring of Internet access and use, including household surveys
- Arrangements for regular review and revision of policies relating to the Internet and its impact on sustainable development

C.4 Does the government have a long-term strategy to address new developments in information technology and incorporate these in development, with multistakeholder participation?

Indicator:

- Existence and composition of a strategic forum or equivalent addressing issues such as artificial intelligence, algorithmic decision-making etc.

C.5 What proportion of adult citizens make use of major online services?

Indicator:

- Proportion of adult citizens using e-government services in specific categories, aggregate and disaggregated
- Proportion of adult citizens using mobile and online financial services, aggregate and disaggregated
- Proportion of adult citizens using online learning services
- Proportion of adult citizens using online health services

C.6	What proportion of public service facilities have Internet access?
	Indicators:
	• Proportion of primary schools with Internet access

	• Proportion of clinics with Internet access
C.7	What proportion of businesses, including small and medium sized businesses make use of the Internet and e-commerce?
	Indicators:

- Proportion of business-to-business activity undertaken through e-commerce
- Proportion of SMEs using the Internet, by type of access
- Proportion of SMEs trading (and exporting) online
- Volume of business-to-business and business-to-consumer activity as a proportion of total relevant activity
- Perceptions of value of Internet use by SMEs

GROUP D – TRUST AND SECURITY

Issues of trust and security are increasingly important to the future of the Internet. As well as the threats to businesses and individuals posed by cybercrime, this theme addresses threats to critical

infrastructure and databases which may come from diverse sources, including governments, non-state actors, criminal organisations and individuals.

D. 1	Is there a national cybersecurity strategy, with multistakeholder engagement, including a national computer emergency response team (CERT) or equivalent? Indicators:
•	Existence of cybersecurity strategy, with multistakeholder involvement, which is consistent

with international standards

- Establishment of national CERT or equivalent, and evidence concerning its effectiveness

D. 2	Is there a legal and regulatory framework for consumer rights online? Indicator:
•	Existence of an established legal framework and implementation in practice
D. 3	Have there been significant breaches of cybersecurity in the country within the last three years? Indicator:

- Number and extent of breaches, and numbers of citizens and businesses affected
- Perceptions of Internet security
- Arrangements for and data concerning phishing, spam and bots in national level domains

D. 4	Are citizens and businesses taking action to reduce risks to their security and privacy? Indicators:
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- Proportions of Internet users with uptodate malware protection
- Evidence of business awareness of and contingency plans to counteract cybersecurity attacks
- Extent to which encryption services are used by citizens and businesses
- *Consideration should be given and cross-reference made to data/evidence for Category R Question E.5, which is concerned with law and practice concerning encryption and anonymity*

D. 5	Do citizens and businesses show a high level of awareness of cybersecurity risks and a high level of trust in the security of the Internet? Indicator:
•	Perceptions of trust in the Internet and online services and awareness of cybersecurity risks among citizens and businesses

GROUP E - LEGAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS OF THE INTERNET

There has been increasing concern about the use of the Internet in ways that adversely affect individual users or potentially undermine trust and confidence in the Internet. Many issues in this context have both legal and ethical implications.

E. 1	Is there a national policy framework concerned with legal and ethical challenges raised by usage of the Internet which is consistent with international rights agreements? Indicator:
•	Existence and assessment of national legal frameworks concerned with hate speech, harassment and discrimination online and offline, which are consistent with international rights agreements

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E. 2	Are there any multistakeholder or private sector self-regulatory bodies concerned with ethical aspects of the Internet? Indicators:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence or otherwise of relevant multistakeholder or self-regulatory bodies
E. 3	How do citizens perceive the benefits, risks and impact of the Internet within the country? Indicator:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceptions of the benefits, risks and impact of the Internet, disaggregated by gender
E. 4	Do Internet users in the country report experiencing significant harassment or abuse at the hands of other Internet users which deters them from making full use of the Internet? Indicator:

- Data on the extent to which Internet users report harassment or abuse, with particular attention to specific social groups (including women, ethnic and other minorities, and political activists)

E.5 Do Internet users in the country report experiencing significant levels of cybercrime?

Indicators:

- Number of reports of Internet-enabled crime by category per thousand people, compared with other countries
- Number and trend of prosecutions for cybercrime
- Perceptions of the Internet and Internet content (in household surveys and opinion polling)
- Evidence from credible sources concerning the prevalence of online disinformation

E.6 Is there adequate protection for e-commerce consumers?

Indicators:

- Legal framework for online consumer protection
- Number (and trend) of complaints and prosecutions related to online consumer protection
- Perceptions of the adequacy of protection against online fraud and criminality

E.7 Do citizens believe that the content of online sources of information is determined or manipulated by the government, foreign governments, commercial or partisan interests?

Indicators:

- Evidence from credible sources of government or other stakeholders seeking to disseminate disinformation
- Perceptions of the Internet and Internet content (in household surveys and opinion polling)